

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1831.)

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January 21 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 53 2 p.m. 63
Humidity 78 74

January 21 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 59 2 p.m. 67
Humidity 82 59

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 29.97

3129 日七十月二十年卯乙

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1916.

五拜禮 號一廿月正亥港 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

MONTENEGRO REJECTS ALL AUSTRIA'S DEMANDS.

FIGHTING RESUMED ON ALL FRONTS.

Great Slaughter of Turks By the Russians.

ENEMIES WITHDRAWING TROOPS IN THE BALKANS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE ITALIANS.

LIVELY BOMBARDMENTS.

January 19, 11.45 p.m.
A Rome communique states:—The enemy bombarded Cimego and Borgo, causing a fire at Cimego. We replied bombarding Strada and Caldanezz station where trains were moving.
On Monday night we repulsed an attack on the heights of Santa Maria, the enemy leaving thirty dead.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

A BUSY PERIOD FOR THE BRITISH.

January 20, 1.15 a.m.
General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states that sixteen of our aeroplanes on the 17th inst. attacked an enemy supply depot at Desars, to the north-east of Albert, causing considerable damage. There were nineteen air encounters on that day, in five of which enemy machines were brought down and two of our aeroplanes were lost.

The enemy on the 18th exploded two mines to the south of Fromelles, doing but little damage.

We to-day successfully bombarded hostile trenches at several points and a party of our troops at dusk raided the enemy's trenches north of the River Lys and brought back several prisoners.

The enemy exploded a mine near the "Hohenzollern Redoubt" and another in front of our trenches south-east of Givenchy. There was no damage.

Hostile artillery is active north-west of Fromelles and east of Ypres.

Our fire brought down a hostile aeroplane near Frelingheim.

AERIAL REPRISAL.

January 20, 1.15 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—An enemy stockhouse was destroyed by shell-fire near Libons.

Our trench guns between Soissons and Rheims greatly damaged the enemy works west of Craonne.

Two German aeroplanes dropped four bombs on Nancy on Tuesday night. A French air squadron immediately ascended and bombed the stations at Metz and Amaville, dropping twenty-two bombs, damaging buildings.

A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

January 20, 1.30 a.m.

According to an Amsterdam message, a German communique states that the Allied airmen have bombed Metz.

GERMAN AEROPLANE CAPTURED.

January 20, 5.10 a.m.

A Paris communique states that there have been minor operations favourable to the French.

A German aeroplane has been captured.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

MONTENEGRO.

KING NICHOLAS LEAVES FOR ITALY.

January 19, 11.25 p.m.
A telegram received in Paris states that the King of Montenegro and his family, together with some diplomats, have embarked at San Giovanni for Italy.

THE REPORTED RUPTURE.

January 20, 2.30 a.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, the report of the rupture in the Austro-Montenegrin negotiations spread in the afternoon. Nothing definite is yet known, but it appears to be confirmed by an announcement that King Nicholas and his family are coming to Italy.

THE RUPTURE CONFIRMED.

January 20, 3.10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says the Montenegro Consul General confirms the report of the rupture in the Austro-Montenegrin peace negotiations. He states that fighting has been resumed.

FIGHTING RESUMED ON ALL FRONTS.

January 20, 3.40 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Brindisi states that the Premier of Montenegro has arrived there. He announces that King Nicholas and the Government have refused all the Austrian terms and that fighting has been resumed on all fronts.

The King and his sons are still in Montenegro midst the troops, organising a last stand.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

January 20, 4.30 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Brindisi states that the Queen and the Princesses of Montenegro have arrived there and have gone to Rome.

King Nicholas remains at Scutari, and is organising resistance.

THE CAUCASUS CAMPAIGN.

TURKISH UNITS ANNIHILATED.

January 20, 1.55 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, it is officially announced that a Russian onslaught dislodged the Turkish centre in the Caucasus from strongly fortified positions north of Malayschaut on a seventy-mile front. The Turks are retreating in panic and disorder towards the fortified plain of Erzurum. Several Turkish units have been almost annihilated.

The communique emphasises that the Russian thrust at the Turkish centre in the Caucasus and the unexpected and violent flight of the Turks was so hurried that they were unable to remove their dead. Hundreds of corpses strewn the path of the advancing Russians who frequently had to cross heights towering above the clouds and dig trenches deep in the snow amid a blizzard.

The Russians occupied the town of Kerprikey on the Arax, thirty-three miles east of Erzurum, and captured much booty.

There has been fighting south-west of Lake Urumiah, in Persia, where the Russians drove the Kurds to the south.

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

ENEMY'S HURRIED WITHDRAWAL.

January 20, 6.10 a.m.

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Salonica reports a sudden and incomprehensible change in the enemy's attitude. The Bulgarians and the Austro-Germans are hurriedly withdrawing part of their troops northward from the frontier.

MILITARY REVIEW AT NISH.

KAISER AND KING FERDINAND MEET.

January 19, 5.20 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a Nish telegram says the Kaiser met King Ferdinand there yesterday and, after exchanging cordial greetings, watched the march past of the Bulgarian, Macedonian and German troops.

The Kaiser later presented to King Ferdinand's Field Marshal's baton, and King Ferdinand appointed the Kaiser Colonel-in-Chief of an infantry regiment. The Kaiser's retinue included General von Falkenhayn, General von Mackensen, an Admiral and several Generals, while King Ferdinand's included two Princes, the Premier and others.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

NEW RECRUITING CAMPAIGN.

ANOTHER VOLUNTARY EFFORT.

January 20, 4.02 a.m.

Lord Derby and his Committee have decided on a great new recruiting campaign for married and single men. The reopening of groups has hitherto only secured a fraction of the eligibles, but the results are sufficiently satisfactory to warrant a vigorous effort to secure all eligibles by voluntary methods. It is hoped that the Mayors and Provosts will assist to make the campaign a complete success.

THE GERMAN CENSORSHIP.

LIVELY DEBATE IN THE REICHSTAG.

January 19, 11.40 p.m.

According to a message from Amsterdam, there has been a lively debate in the Reichstag on the censorship.

Herr Dittmann (Socialist) said the rights of the people had been trampled on, despite Labour's renunciation of its weapon of strikes during the war. Despite the party's true, Socialist editors had been subjected to a heavy censorship of purely political and non-military matter. He complained at the prohibition of criticism of semi-official articles and also of criticisms regarding the annexation mania. He concluded by saying that everywhere peace was desired, and that everywhere the people's will was thwarted.

Herr Fischback (Progressive) denounced the attempts of the Censor to compel papers to publish inspired articles, and the prohibition of criticisms of Bank statements.

Herr Stresemann (National Liberal) said the most foolish thing of all was the suppression of the Reichstag proceedings, as the world war could only be won with public opinion. He complained that the country had been misled by the fact that only foreign articles favourable to Germany had been allowed to be published. "The result," he declared, "is that we have been startled, as in waking from a dream, to find suddenly facing us nothing but hatred, envy and hostility, even from neutral countries. It is impossible to hide from those abroad that in many matters things are bad with us, that we have great difficulties and that England's blockade is effective in many respects. The Government should take steps to tell the people, not that everything is going well, but that much is going ill, and that it is therefore a duty to accept every burden." He added that the people of England were allowed to read accounts of battles and attacks, and that was due to a feeling of strength and greatness.

After a reply by a representative of the Government, defending the censorship, the debate was immediately closed.

THE SHIPPING PROBLEM.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

January 19, 7.00 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Runciman, in reviewing the shipping problem, said that the Government had considered the commandeering of the whole of the British tonnage, but had decided this would only aggravate the shortage. It was hoped by further economy of the requisitioned tonnage to release vessels for ordinary trade. The recent rise in freights was largely due to the sudden requisitioning to bring nitrates from South America. These vessels could only be replaced by neutrals who commanded higher rates. Mr. Runciman concluded by saying it might be necessary to exclude luxuries.

THE ALLIED CONFERENCE.

PERFECT UNITY REVEALED.

January 20, 3.40 p.m.

Reuter is authorised to state that the Allied War Council had for its object the continuation of the discussions inaugurated in Paris for the purpose of securing perfect co-ordination in the prosecution of the war. It also discussed questions on naval, military, economic and many technical matters on which the various Government Departments were consulted. The decisions were naturally kept secret, but the latest Conference has given the fullest evidence of perfect unity of purpose, and determination and confidence in the conduct of the war to its eventual result.

THE PERSIAN SITUATION.

BRITISH APPROACHING KUT.

January 20, 4.55 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain announced that General Alymer is seven miles from Kut.

The weather has moderated and General Alymer has advanced and was last night close to the Esinn positions. (Obscure.) General Townshend reports that there is no fighting and no firing.

General Nixon left yesterday and the command was assumed by General Sir Percy Lake.

BRITISH COMMUNIQUE.

A POSSIBLE EXTENSION.

January 20, 5.10 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Samuel said that he is asking the War Office if it is possible to extend the daily communique to other British fronts.

(Continued on page 10.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

There has been a lively debate in the Reichstag on the censorship.

Several Turkish units have been almost annihilated in the Caucasus.

King Nicholas and his sons are still in Montenegro midst the troops, organising a last stand.

French trench guns between Soissons and Rheims greatly damaged enemy works west of Craonne.

Lord Robert Cecil says that neither the new Emperor nor the Empire of China have yet been proclaimed.

The King of Montenegro and his family, together with some diplomats, have embarked at San Giovanni for Italy.

A party of British troops raided the enemy's trenches at dusk north of the River Lys and brought back several prisoners.

The Russians have occupied the town of Kerprikey on the Arax, thirty-three miles east of Erzurum, and captured much booty.

A French air squadron has bombed the stations at Metz and Amaville, dropping twenty-two bombs, damaging buildings.

The Kaiser has met King Ferdinand at Nish, where a march past of Bulgarian, Macedonian and German troops was witnessed.

Sixteen British aeroplanes on the 17th inst. attacked an enemy supply depot at Desars, to the north-east of Albert, causing considerable damage.

Herr Dittmann complained in the Reichstag at the prohibition of criticism of semi-official articles and also of criticisms regarding the annexation mania.

A new battle has developed on the frontier to the east of Czernowitz and consequent repeated attacks by numerous Russian columns are reported.

A Russian onslaught dislodged the Turkish centre in the Caucasus from strongly fortified positions; the Turks are retreating in panic and disorder.

In the Reichstag, Herr Fischback denounced the attempts of the Censor to compel papers to publish inspired articles, and the prohibition of criticisms of Bank statements.

Mr. Tennant says the German casualties "as far as available" up to the end of the year were: killed 588,988; died 24,080; wounded 1,586,549; and missing 350,153.

The Premier of Montenegro has arrived at Brindisi; he announces that King Nicholas and the Government have refused all the Austrian terms and that fighting has been resumed on all fronts.

In the Caucasus, hundreds of Turkish corpses strewn the path of the advancing Russians, who frequently had to cross heights towering above the clouds and dig trenches deep in the snow amid a blizzard.

Herr Stresemann, in the Reichstag, said:—"It is impossible to hide from those abroad that in many matters things are bad with us, that we have great difficulties and that England's blockade is effective in many respects."

From Salonica a sudden and incomprehensible change in the enemy's attitude is reported. The Bulgarians and the Austro-Germans are hurriedly withdrawing part of their troops northward from the frontier.

GENERAL NEWS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
We Peking Daily News understand that Mr. E. C. Hillier, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has been called to London to consult with the head office regarding the Bank's continued association with the Deutsche Asiatische Bank. During his absence Mr. R. C. Allen will take charge in Peking.

Ballot Box Robberies in U.S.
Pittsburgh, November 30.—Charles McChesney, who yesterday pleaded guilty to opening ballot-boxes, and entering a building in connection with frauds at the September primary election, to-day was sentenced to pay a fine of \$250 and serve nine months in jail. More than 100 indictments in connection with the election are yet to be disposed of.

Japanese in California.
San Francisco, January 5.—A certain Harada, Japanese resident in Southern California, has purchased land in the name of his child who was born in America. This has given rise to a legal dispute. On the 5th, Mr. Webb, Attorney-General of California, who drafted Anti-Asian Land Law, gave an interpretation of his reading of the law. In his opinion any Japanese who was born in the United States can own land in the State, without regard to the Anti-Asian Land Law.—Osaka Asahi.

Canton Passenger Traffic.
There arrived and departed during 1914 by steamers under Customs supervision 1,652,493 passengers, a decrease of 634,474. The number of through passengers, inward and outward, by the Canton-Kowloon Railway was, approximately, 600,000. It was remarked, as an instance of the curious effect of panic on people's minds, that during the period of unrest in October and November already referred to, there was a strong exodus of passengers towards Hongkong by steamer and, simultaneously, a heavy influx by train.

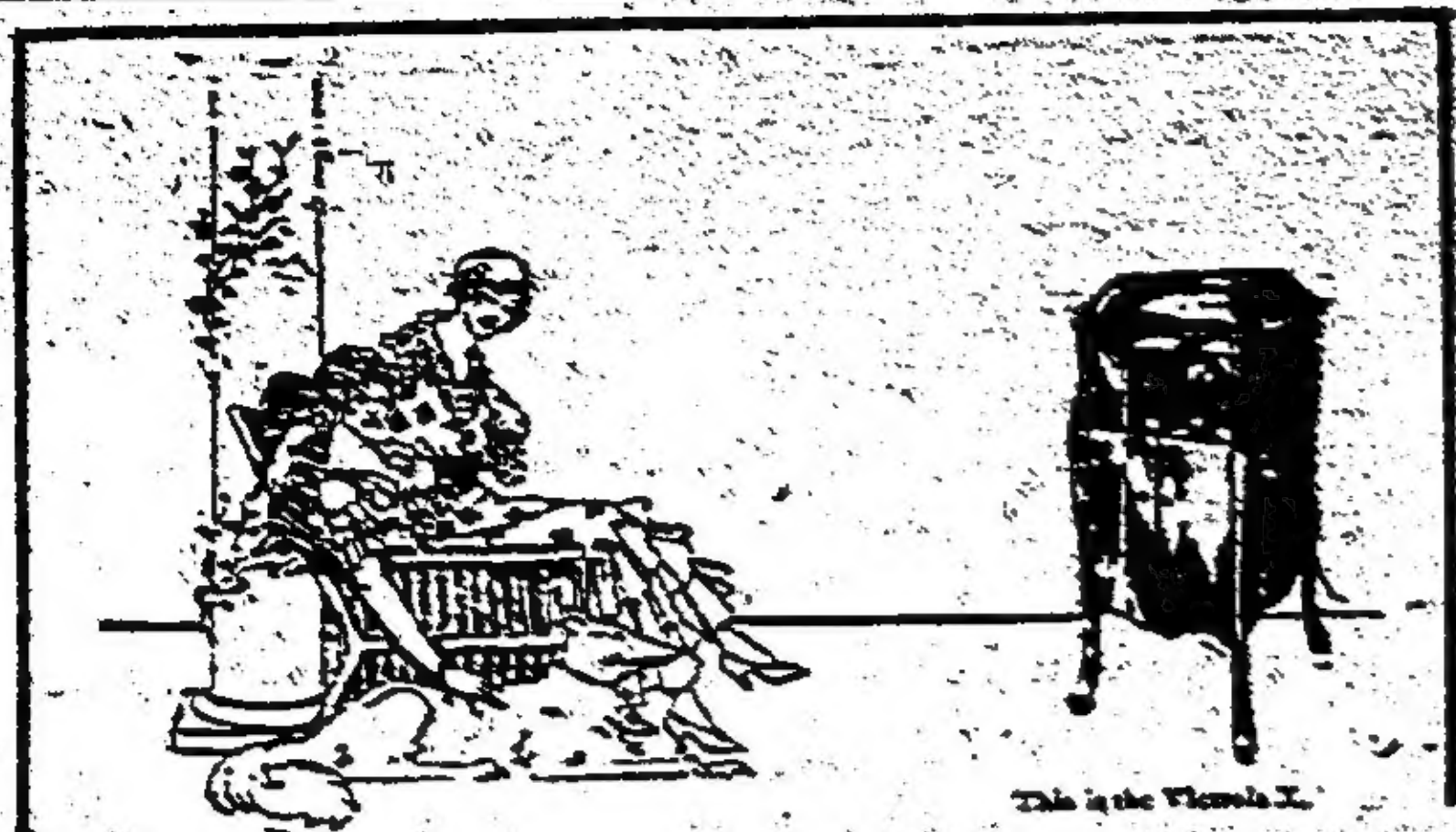
The Late Sir Allen Young.
Sir Allen Young, who has died at the age of 85, was a noted Arctic explorer. Entering the mercantile marine when he was sixteen, he rose to command an East Indian ship, and was captain of the troopship Adelaide during the Crimean War. When the expedition was sent out to search for the missing vessels and records of Sir John Franklin, he became the navigating officer of the Fox, a position which he held from 1857 to 1859. Three years later he undertook a cable survey in northern latitudes, and after holding a naval command during the Taiting rebellion, he reverted to Arctic exploration.

Seals for the Chinese Government.
The Chinese Government has made twelve new seals, some of jadestone and some of gold. On the occasion of appointing a seal to the Throne, a jadestone seal will be used. In diplomacy, one jadestone seal and one gold seal will be used. In issuing Imperial Decrees, one jadestone seal and one gold seal will be used. In the worship of Heaven and Earth, a special white jadestone seal will be used on each occasion. The rest of the seals will be used in connection with the worship of ancestors, bestowal of honours, military affairs, issue of rewards and grand reviews of troops.

Those Lady Conductors.
A woman conductor in Paris who held up a long string of tramcars for three-quarters of an hour while she argued over the change for six-pence was dealt with by the police; and the next day a woman booking clerk of the State Railway system was fined for declining to take legal coin of the country in payment for a ticket. A wag who was tired of being refused change, managed to secure some hundreds of one and two centime pieces, and tendered them in payment of his fare. The clerk would have none of them, the police were appealed to, and a summons was issued with the result stated.

If you have lost your appetite or one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE, is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.



THE VICTOR-VICTROLA

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MOUTRIE'S.

GENERAL NEWS.

Indian Missionaries and a Motor Ambulance.

It is announced that the missionaries connected with various societies in India are raising funds with the object of presenting a motor ambulance to the St. John Ambulance Association for use in the war.

The Britisher's Religious Ignorance.
A letter written lately from France confirms the impression received from other quarters of the deep ignorance of Christianity prevailing among our population as represented by the men at the front. The writer appeals for a short statement of the Christian Faith issued by authority in a form suitable for the instruction of simple and busy folk.

German Deserters Flee to America.
New York, Dec. 4.—Two stow-aways, claiming to be deserters from the German army, arrived here to-day on the freighter Osterdyk and were turned over to the federal authorities. They gave their names as William Krappe and Albert Ohlaff. This is the second case of alleged German deserters reaching America. Heinrich Schultz, who also claimed to have escaped from the trenches in Flanders, arrived of a stow-away a couple of weeks ago.

"The Raine Law" Sandwich.
The question of what constitutes a meal would be no novel problem in New York. It arose there several years ago, not as a result of any anti-trading order, but in connection with the drink-selling privileges of hotels under the Raine Liquor Law. This enactment, while prohibiting the sale of drink on Sundays and on certain hours of week days in saloons, permitted it in hotels as long as it was accompanied by the provision of a meal. Usually this condition was complied with by the placing of some cheese and biscuits, or a sandwich, at the end of the bar. The general evasion of the law was soon so notorious that the "Raine Law sandwich" became a standing joke.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.
Calcutta, New York.
Cunninghams American Consul, Bombay.
Dominicos Boda, Manila.
Gheochong, Penang.
Hagahie, Batavia.
Hypsonhuat Yongthyekeyn, Bangkok.
Isbister, M., Nagasaki.
Juan Singsie, Singapore.
Keechong, Sydney.
Mann Eastern Extension, Singapore.
Moklin 33 Third floor Seaport Street, Singapore.
Wanfoong, Singapore.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1916.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.
Cheongter, Amoy.
Frank Pilson Brighton House, Shanghai.
Pun Jansin Lane, Shanghai.
Scott, Amoy.
Yita, Shanghai.
A. R. SORESENSEN, Ag. Superintendent.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1916.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

(Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of January 21, 1915.)

Another German Trip to Yarmouth.

A German airship has passed over Yarmouth and dropped several bombs, doing a good deal of damage to property and inflicting some loss of life. The aircraft appeared at 8.30 in the evening. It was impossible to see the machine but the buzzing of the motor was plainly audible. The aircraft appeared to be carrying a search-light. The period of bomb-dropping lasted for ten minutes and one man had his head blown off. The aircraft is believed to have been a Zeppelin. At 10.45 in the evening it dropped four bombs at King's Lynn, on the Norfolk coast, and also bombs near Sandringham. It was too dark to identify the aircraft which visited Yarmouth, but from the noise of the engine it is believed to have been an aeroplane. It remained over the town for ten minutes and dropped five bombs. Three people were killed and several houses shattered, while many windows were broken. The aircraft subsequently dropped two bombs at Sherringham which however, did no damage. It is noteworthy that an Amsterdam telegram reports that three German aircraft were sighted from the island of Ameland early in the afternoon, flying westward.

Successful Russian Pursuit of Retreating Turks.

The Russians are still successfully pursuing the retreating Turks, clearing the enemy from the Transcaucasian country, capturing his positions on the Salitan Salim mountain and inflicting heavy losses.

French Submarine Sunk.

The French submarine Saphir went on patrol duty on the 15th inst., near the Dardanelles and has not rejoined the squadron since. Foreign press accounts state that the French submarine has been sunk, and that Turkish vessels rescued part of the crew. Violation of the Dignity of the Priesthood.

Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, has sent a letter to the priests of the Diocese protesting against the German forcing entrance to their vicarage, seizing his pastoral letter, threatening them with punishment if it were read, violating his (the Cardinal's) dignity, detaining him and violating the rights of the priests and himself. Cardinal Mercier congratulates the priests on doing their duty.

The Sunk Kenkoku Maru.
The S.M.R. s.s. Kenkoku Maru, 2,223 tons, torpedoed by a German submarine on December 29, was recently contracted to be sold to Mr. K. Hashimoto, of Sasebo, and was imported from abroad into Japan a few years ago, together with the Company's Yasunari Maru, which fell a victim to a German submarine.

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TO LET.—Three-roomed Flats in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

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Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Two roomed-flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

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Offices in King's Buildings, Offices in Des Voeux Road Central, Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

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TO LET.—Ravenshill East.

Park Road, containing 9 rooms, 3 bath rooms, servants quarters, &c. vacant 1st November. Apply Deacon Looker, Deacon & Harston.

TO LET.—First Class shop in Chater Road, whole or part; lane at rear. Apply Clarke & Co.

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TO LET.—Nicely-furnished flat, with every convenience, including Electric Light and Tennis Court. Upper levels; splendid outlook. Apply "X.Y.Z." c/o The "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—Office on 1st Floor, No. 14 Peddar Street.

Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellett Road, Chater's Bungalow, No. 66 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

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N. LAZARUS

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The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamcuen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTHS.

REISS.—On Thursday, January 13, 1916, at 40 Connaught Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Reiss, a daughter.
GOULBOURN.—On January 13, 1916, at No. 27 Haskell Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Goulbourn, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1916.

CHINA'S FINANCIAL TANGLE.

The finances of China are a puzzle to Eastern and Western alike. Apparently they are even mystifying to the Chinese Government itself. For weeks past now we have been reading of sundry conferences for the discussion of the country's financial condition, and among the latest information to hand is the report that a General Financial Conference is about to be held for the purpose of discussing the Budget and of making up the deficit by the levying of various new taxes and the reorganisation of the existing imposts. The occasion has, of course, yielded a Presidential Mandate, couched in the customary language of such compositions, and breathing the most affectionate concern for the welfare of the people. It leads off with some very sound observations on the value of compiling and enforcing a true and proper Budget, and then goes on to comment on the fact that the finances have not been handled according to instructions, with the result that not only has the administration of the country suffered, but the livelihood of the people has also been adversely affected.

The most striking feature of the Mandate under notice is that it takes care to deal with the matter in very vague and general terms. No-one is accused of, say, utilising public money for his own use, nor is there any mention of such a thing as "squeeze." Yet underneath it all one can detect more than a suspicion of a censuring of such conduct. The officials, for example, are reminded that Government funds are collected from "the blood of the people," and they are told that the saving of one cent in administrative affairs means the accumulation of one additional cent in the financial resources of the nation. Thus the President works up in easy stages to a command that extravagance and extortion shall be shunned, basing his order on "the good wishes of the Government in the love of the people."

The plain English of this flowery Mandate would seem to be that the nation's finances are in a rather confused state; that the fault lies at the door of dishonest and unscrupulous officials, and that some new means will have to be discovered of finding fresh revenue. The last point is the one which will most concern the people, and we scarcely believe they will think very highly of "the good wishes of the Government," or of the "love" which is being bestowed upon them when the new demands are made. Mandates or no Mandates, President or Emperor, it will, we are afraid, be very many years yet before China's finances are placed upon a sound and stable footing and her officials are above reproach. The tragedy of it all is that if anything like the amount of taxes collected from the people found its way into the national coffers, China would to-day be healthily solvent instead of hopelessly involved in debt. But it will take very much more than a Presidential effusion to bring order out of chaos. A complete reorganisation of the official class is the only hope. How and when that can be effected is a problem indeed.

1841-1816.

We Britishers are not given to the celebration of anniversaries. Were it otherwise, yesterday, being the 75th anniversary of the cession of Hongkong to Britain, would have been commemorated in some special way, the war notwithstanding. As it was, we doubt whether even one person in ten Government officials included, were conscious of the occasion until they read of it in last night's *Telegraph*. It will not be out of place, however, to recall a few facts from the past on this interesting matter. It was so far back as August 23, 1839, that Captain Elliott established himself on Hongkong Island as the representative of the British Government, and it was exactly seventy-five years ago yesterday that he issued to British subjects here a circular announcing the conclusion of preliminary arrangements between the Imperial Chinese Commissioner and himself for the cession of the island and the harbour to the British Crown. Six days elapsed, however, before formal possession was taken of the island in the name of Queen Victoria. The matter was not even ended then, for disputes arose, during which both sides repudiated the Treaty. Then, in 1842, came the Treaty of Nanking, which established once and for all Britain's claim to Hongkong.

The Police Reserve.

There can be no doubt about it that the Hongkong Police Reserve is blossoming out into an essentially practical and useful body. A few days ago we commented upon the proposed inauguration of a Mounted Detachment of the Reserve, and, from all that we can hear, the project is likely to assume definite shape very soon. Now we have the announcement that a Motor Cycle Patrol Section has been formed. It will thus be seen that the Reserve is expanding in usefulness and that it is being splendidly organised and split up into specialised branches. When the body first came into being, there were plenty of critics who prophesied for it a meteoric existence, but these good folk have by this time most likely revised their views. Already the force is more than a credit to the Colony; it will be so more than ever when present schemes are put into full working order. The growth and efficiency of the Reserve reflect organising genius and unflinching energy in its chief officer, who must feel a proud man when he ponders—if he ever does—over the results of his enthusiasm and zeal in the interests of the Colony.

"Dead-End" Boys.

There are numerous organisations at home which do splendid work in the training of what are known as "dead-end" boys, but there can be few which are able to point to a finer record than that of the Northampton training ship, which is moored off the Temple Pier and which is used as a club and training workshop for van and messenger boys. As a result of only fifteen months working, close on 500 boys have joined the ship, 116 of whom have left to join the Army and 52 to join the Navy. A good number has also left to take up regular work—some at the Woolwich and Enfield factories. It appears, however, that funds are needed to carry on this useful work, and the Duke of Teck is making a special appeal on behalf of the institution. The object is assuredly a most deserving one, for the aim served is essentially important from a national point of view. Our unemployed are almost exclusively fed from the ranks of former van boys and errand boys, who, owing to the short-sightedness of their parents, are thrust into these positions at an early age merely because the wages are better than those obtainable under a trade apprenticeship. The result is that they grow up and swell the crowd of unskilled and untrained men—or they all would but for institutions of the kind under notice. These training ships stop the rot in innumerable instances, and, above all, they make men of the lads who come under their care.

DAY BY DAY

THE HUES OF BLISS MORE BRIGHTLY GLOW—CELESTIAL BY EARLIER TINTS OF WOOL—Gray.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 56; clear. (1915, 53 clear.)
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 66; clear. (1915, 61 clear.)

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s. Kwantung to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Chensan at 5 p.m. to-morrow.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/11. 5/18.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 15th anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria.

The Races.
Entries close for the Hongkong Races at 4 p.m. to-morrow.

Company Meeting.
A meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., is to be held to-morrow at 11 a.m. for the purpose of drawing debentures.

A Dual Capacity.
When a case was called at the Summary Court this morning for a time to be fixed for hearing, Mr. J.H. Gardiner said he appeared for both plaintiff and defendant. "As a matter of fact," continued Mr. Gardiner, "I think it has been settled." The case was adjourned sine die.

Claim Settled.
A claim by the Yee Shing firm against the Commercial Union of Fokien and others, for \$500, was announced to have been settled at the Summary Court this morning. The claim was for the return of one Fokien Government Bond or the sum mentioned which had been deposited with the defendants.

Billiard Handicap Draw.
In connection with the Billiard Handicap which is taking place at the Palace Hotel, Kowloon, the following is the draw for the first round matches to be played:—Coleman v. Draper, Gerard v. Townsend, Evans v. Davis, Triebwasser v. Gave, Burn v. Willis, Grant v. Brown, Mead v. Sainsbury, Gast v. Coaker, Scott v. Steele, Searle v. Dyke, and Morgan v. Walker.

Boatpeople Fined.
Before Commander C. W. Beck with R.N., at the Marine Court this morning, Police Sergeant Pincott charged Wong Ki, Wong Chan-ming, Wong Kwai, Chan Yau, Leung Mei and Gheung Yee, boatpeople, with unlawfully making fast their boats to the a.s. Bombay Maru whilst under way without the permission of the master or officer in charge thereof on the 20th inst. Defendants pleaded guilty and were fined \$30 each.

De Villiers, the Illusionist.
De Villiers, the Illusionist, re-opened at Kowloon last night, and a most excellent evening's entertainment was provided. The variety turns were amusing and were well given, while the great magician was a whole programme in himself, performing the most wonderful tricks with the utmost neatness and with apparent ease. Those who have not seen this clever conjuror should make a point of doing so before he leaves the Colony.

Calendars.
We have just received from Messrs. C. Kamming and Co., Ltd., of the Edward Dispensary, a charming calendar for 1916, a good reproduction of A. Biva's nature study "Leafy June" being the subject chosen. A presentation almanack consisting of a fine art reproduction of the well-known painting "By the Mirror's Artificial Ais" (T. B. Kington) which was exhibited at the Royal Academy, has also been received from the same firm. Both make pleasing pictures.

Theft of a Pair of Trousers.
Before Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court to-day, a Chinese was charged with stealing a pair of trousers, valued 40 cents, from a house at Heed Street. The trousers were hanging on a rail to dry and defendant, taking a fancy to them, unhooked them and made off. He had not proceeded far before he was caught by a police constable who arrested him. Defendant was sent to prison for a month.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

GERMANY AND THE PRESS.

Recruiting at Home.

Will the talk about recruiting at home ever finish? Never, probably, within the lifetime of the oldest man in Europe, has there been so much shilly-shallying, pointless debating and wearisome amendment where any public measure was concerned. A government with the smallest fraction of strength and unity about it could have settled the whole question out of hand months ago as it is we have the cheerful exhibition of British Cabinet Ministers and parliamentarians flitting nervously round, spoliaging at every turn for even seeming to want to be firm; setting, in fact, like an over-indulgent mother who is seeking to persuade a spoilt child to take some nasty medicine. A good spanking would bring that child to his senses without more ado, but instead, he is fussed over and coaxed and kissed in a manner that sickens all beholders. The latest development of the recruiting position is that Lord Derby, with admirable patience, is trying yet once more to abolish all further talk and trouble by a supplementary recruiting campaign on voluntary lines. Good luck go with him; no man has more thoroughly deserved the Empire's gratitude, and no man has over worked harder on a most unthankful task. As for the Government in the present form we may well despair of its ever accomplishing anything practical and sane in the matter.

In the Reichstag.
The more progressive members of the Reichstag are prepared to go even further than those of the Prussian Diet, it seems. Never since the war began have German Ministers been obliged to listen to so much plain speaking as that recorded in to-day's wire on the subject. "We are startled," as one waking from a dream," says a Liberal Member of the Reichstag, "to find suddenly facing us nothing but hatred, envy and hostility, even in the neutral countries." We demur to the "envy" part of the business. If there is a man or a nation that envies Germany we would give a good deal to see him or it. Perhaps the fault lies with the translator. The tone pervading all the utterances reported in connection with the debate is, on the whole, a most sinister one—for Germany. In so many words the speakers say "We have been duped; humbugged; and we have only just found it out."

German Press Efforts.
What has mainly angered the German anti-militarists is the censorship as established in their free and enlightened Fatherland. Our own censorship, with all its sins of omission and commission, has never had other than the most honest of motives behind it. The man responsible for it has never at any time acted other than conscientiously, and it is only fair to believe that the work which they have been called upon to do has been most distasteful to them. With Germany the exact reverse has been the case. All knives dread the light and the truth. The Kaiser and his party knew from the beginning that, were the truth about their performances, e.g. in Belgium, known throughout the country, there would be have been thousands, and perhaps millions, of people who would have openly denounced their rulers and would have refused to take up arms in defence of them. Therefore censorship, as understood by our enemy, had to mean not only the pruning of press statements but the deliberate and systematic mowing of lies, calculated to hoodwink their own people and to damage their adversaries. The first part of the programme succeeded; Germany was and is hoodwinked, and millions of her people still believe, perhaps, that she is winning. This attempt to injure the Allies was not only unsuccessful but infamous, as well as being most damaging to the prestige of that attempt. If the neutral press with soon on Germany had largely because of her numerous attempts to mislead by and through her press, e.g. spread the story of the capture of the British battleship, the German press would have been closed for good.

New Sampans for the Water Police.
Some time ago the Chief of the Water Police, Mr. Choi Chun-han, ordered the construction of six sampans for police service on the shallow waters in and around Canton. On Monday he received word that the boats were finished and he immediately despatched one of his secretaries to go to Wang Po, where the work had been done and bring the boats to this city. They were brought here on Tuesday and will be given trial tests at once.

Cinematograph Theatre Closed.
The cinema known as "Kum Fa," or "Golden Flowers," is situated in the large Wong Temple on Wai Oi Street, Old City. It happens to adjoin the official residence of the Provincial Treasurer. It was reported to the police as being a noisy place where proper precautions against fire were not taken, where bad men were in the habit of congregating, and where women of bad character were at all times to be found. Hence an order has been issued closing the place.

Fleeing Officials.
On Tuesday two officials arrived in Canton from Yunnan. They are Mr. Yau, the director of the Yunnan Customs House, and Mr. ...

CANTON NEWS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Disastrous House Fire.

Canton, January 19.

About three o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th inst., fire was discovered in the Man Jahn restaurant, Hung Tak Street, Honam. The fire brigade came promptly and did all they could, but owing to the unusually long drought and the poor supply of water, little could be done to stop the work of destruction. Late in the evening the flames were brought under control, when it was ascertained that besides the restaurant, a chapel, a tea-house, a pawn shop, and about sixty other shops had been gutted. The usual panic displayed itself in the neighbourhood and soldiers were posted to prevent thieving as much as possible. The cause of the fire seems to be uncertain. One report says it was occasioned through carelessness among the cooks in the kitchen; another report declares that the blame should be placed upon a group of men who were smoking opium at the time; still others place the blame upon the shoulders of revolutionists who have, it is reported, threatened to burn the entire city.

Repair of the Armoury.
At the time of the flood last summer the armoury was considerably damaged and since then the damaged portions have not been repaired. The result is that the building has been gradually getting into a more and more dilapidated state so that now it is unfit for use. General Lung has repeatedly reported its condition to the Central Government with the request that he be empowered to institute the needed repairs. The present state of the country renders it unsafe to delay longer and now General Lung has been given permission to fit up the building again that it may be available for the manufacture of munitions. A large sum of money has been appropriated from the lottery tax and the work of repair will be under headway very shortly.

Robberies on North River.
There is a peninsula called Yue Shan in the track of the junk plying between Canton and North River points. At this place there are known to be many strongholds of robbers. On Monday last five freight boats carrying rice, oil, etc., were passing this peninsula when they were hailed by a band of about forty thieves who commanded them to come to anchor. As the sailors had no weapons of defence, they did as requested and the robbers boarded the boats and pillaged them of everything of value. In the evening of the same day about fifty thieves made a raid upon a neighbouring village called Kan Sack Wang, carrying away eleven oxen and a quantity of clothing. As soon as they dared, the inhabitants sounded the alarm by beating their gongs, but the soldiers prudently arrived after the thieves had had sufficient time to make good their escape.

The local office of the N.Y.K. is now advised by cable from its Head Office that after Colombo the Company's steamers will proceed to Durban, Cape Town, thence Tenerife (not Madeira as previously advised) and London.

THE YASAKA MARU.

Hongkong Lady's Story of the Torpedoing.

The following extracts are from a letter received in the Colony from a lady passenger on the Yataka Maru at the time that the liner was torpedoed:—

"Everything went off quite nicely until we were nearing Gib. Then we had two torpedo boats waiting for us before we passed the Rock. The only thing that they did was to put on their search-lights and tell us that everything was quite O.K. The second alarm we got was just before we passed Malta. The Captain got a wireless that we had a submarine looking out for us. Well, nothing happened; we saw nothing. But on Monday the 20th we passed at mid-day a Dutch boat and the Captain told us that she was sending wireless German messages and also said he would not be a bit surprised if she did not tell them where we were. We, of course, had everything against us—a lovely moonlight night—and all of us stayed up in case of accidents.

"Things went on just the same way till Tuesday afternoon about 3.10. Most of the passengers were playing games, and I was lying on one of the long chairs on deck, on the port side, reading a book. We were all so hopeful of getting in all right, when suddenly, without the least hint of warning, we all heard a most terrible explosion and the ship immediately dug her bows deep into the sea. I, of course, made for my cabin and I had only just time to get my jewellery—not even my thick coat—and by the time that I had got my belt on, the water was on board as far as the first hold and it just meant making a bee-line for the deck and getting into the boats. I think we were all in the boats in ten minutes. The Captain was the last to leave and had time to send off a wireless. The experience is too terrible to relate. Most people have lost all that they had. My things are at the bottom of the sea.

"Well, after we had got far enough away, we all watched her going down. She actually took forty minutes before she disappeared. I think she really broke in half, as her stern was high up in the water and then she turned right over. The noise was simply awful. We had to stay in those small boats, being tossed about, till 12.30; then a French tug-boat came along and we were taken on board and only got in here at 10 a.m. after being up all night. Of course, we were all so thankful that the sea was calm and that it was not cold, but it got very chilly towards morning. Had the sea been rough, we should never have got here. We had only a hundred and five miles to go when we got torpedoed. I can't say how thankful I am that I am here. They say that there were about a dozen submarines knocking about the Mediterranean. . . . Since this affair of ours we hear that no more Dutch boats are to be allowed in the Mediterranean."

The writer adds that the N. Y. K. officials did everything in their power for the passengers.

N. Y. K. ROUTE.

The local office of the N.Y.K. is now advised by cable from its Head Office that after Colombo the Company's steamers will proceed to Durban, Cape Town, thence Tenerife (not Madeira as previously advised) and London.

strict. They fled because they did not wish to be numbered with those who have rebelled against the Central Government. They reported to the officials here that there was in their opinion no chance for Yunnan to successfully uphold her act of rebellion as there was a great amount of money, gun, and ammunition. They say attacking ...

TELEGRAMS

THE CHINESE UNREST.

Troops Move Southwards.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")
London, Received January 21.
Reuter's Shanghai correspondent says that 6,000 Imperial troops are in garrison at Suifu. Troops are constantly moving southward to Hwei-Lan. Slight skirmishing is reported on the Yunnan border. Troops from Kweichow are awaiting developments at Sunkan.

TRADE ENQUIRY LIST.

The American Consulate General, Hongkong, issues Trade Enquiry List No. 52, in which Hongkong merchants are invited to correspond with American concerns seeking Hongkong connections as listed below:—

Textiles.—The Essex Textile Company, Inc., of 1115 1117 Broadway, New York City, seeks a Hongkong connection for the sale in this field of its line of cotton and silk piece goods, particularly lawns, batistes, voiles, organdies, crepes, flannels, drills, and the like. The company invites correspondence.

Barber supplies.—The Sathness Company of 718 N. Curtis Street, Chicago, seeks a Hongkong agent for the introduction of its line of barber supplies toilet water and similar goods and invites correspondence.

Hosiery, Underwear &c.—The National Dry Goods Company of 63 Broad Street, New York, desires an Hongkong agent for the introduction of its line of hosiery, neckwear, etc. and invites correspondence.

Automobiles.—The George W. Davis Motor Car Company of Richmond, Indiana, is desirous of introducing its line of cars in this field and seeks an Hongkong agent.

Sea food.—The Sea Food Company, of Biloxi, Miss., seeks to introduce in this field its line of oysters, shrimps, fish, etc., and headless peeled, dried shrimp. The company invites correspondence.

Hardware and mining machinery.—The Mayer Brothers Company of Mankato, Minn., desires an Hongkong agent for its line of heavy hardware and blacksmith and machine shop supplies, mining equipment etc. and invites correspondence.

Waterproof wrapping paper.—The Safepak Paper Mills of Brockton Mass., seeks to introduce its line of waterproof casing and bale lining and similar goods and invites correspondence.

Stoves.—The Union Stove Works, of No. 70 Beekman and 66-68 Gold Streets, New York, seeks an Hongkong agent for the introduction of its line of stoves, with special regard for water backs for heating water boilers. Its catalogue may be consulted at the Consulate General.

Batons.—The Winwal Company, of Rockford, Illinois, seeks to introduce a line of batons, particularly wooden batons for cloth covering, and invites correspondence.

Bicycle and Automobile Chains.—The Diamond Chain and Manufacturing Company of Indianapolis, Indiana, desires an agent for the sale of its product in Hongkong and has forwarded to the Consulate samples of chains for bicycles, motorcycles, automobiles etc. which can be examined by enquirers.

Gold, Silver and Platinum.—Wildberg Bros. of the Pacific Building, San Francisco, Cal., desires Hongkong connections for the extension of their business in the sale of gold, silver and platinum sheet and wire and all similar goods for jewellers; sweep smelting of all kinds; and the melting and rolling of all precious metal products for the trade.

Barbers' Supplies.—The Theo. A. Kochs Company of No. 659-679 Wells Street, Chicago, desires an Hongkong agent for the introduction of barber supplies and all kinds of barbers' requisites.

HONGKONG'S ABERDEEN.

A Singapore Visitor's Impressions.

"Free Lance," writing in the Singapore Free Press, says of our Aberdeen:—

It lies at the foot of hills amongst scenery as Scottish I am told as that amongst which its name was given. I take this on trust, never having been to Bonnie Scotland, but at least I can now tell her sons I have visited Aberdeen. But with its name and its situation the likeness surely ends. The little village has but one street consisting of dirty Chinese shops and in front of them a very creditable broad walk which might fairly be termed an esplanade. To the left of the one street, at the approach of the village, an ugly brick chimney and buildings give evidence of a branch of some well known cement works; at the other end is a small paper factory while above on the hillside are placed European police barracks. Across the bay at the foot of other hills are some more huts and a small joss house. Before this shrine are placed two high poles. Such poles may be seen all over China—similarly placed and signify that in the village resides some man who has attained degree in learning.

The chief interest of course lies in the fishing junk. There are always several of them in the little port, and others with hoisted sail going out to their daily toil of supplying the Hongkong fish market. Amazingly spacious are these junks, many being the sole habitation of their owners, so like the old nursery rhyme the boat must "serve them for parlour and kitchen and all." Some of them, but I did not remark many, are ornamented on either side with an eye (like the junks in Singapore) in order that the route may be clearly seen by the boat; and some of them have one most beautifully gilded at the top to about one foot down. This I am told is for joss pigging; but the majority have attached to one mast a long tapering switch, painted in rings, black and white. This is known as a "typhoon mast" and placed there to placate the typhoon god, the fisherman believing that when the typhoon joss sees this mast he will expend all his fury in destroying it and pass over the rest of the junk. On the same principle a Chinese mother will decorate her child's cap with a piece of looking glass, so that an unpropitious joss, intent on doing the infant harm, will catch sight of his own face and thus have his mind diverted from its malevolence. When one looks at the hill side at the back of the village it is not surprising that these toilers of the sea should use anything, even that which appeals to credulity to attempt to appease the awful wrath of the destructive wind. For buried above are several hundred fishermen, victims of the terrible typhoon of 1906 when no less than 15,000 are reported to have perished, and whose graves, marked with small granite tombstones, stand out vividly on the hills. Some of the junks are brave with brown sails, some with white; some sails are to all appearance useless, being full of holes, but on remarking this to an old salt his reply is, "If no holes, how can wind blow through?" The village lies outside harbour limits, but should a junk come within, it must report itself to the sentinel launch, and if necessary, that is, if the proper signal is unknown, must be safely conducted past the forts by the Government boat.

Beyond the interest which the fishing gives to the village there is nothing else for which to linger there, except one shop where a weird old Chinaman is engaged in making brilliantly ornamented josses. These are of all shapes, sizes and colours, but as is usual amongst the Chinese red predominates. They are roughly fashioned in clay, then painted, and next bedecked with gold and silver tinsel, paper. No one in the place knows English and the joss cannot talk the Chinese dialect there spoken. The whole of the village seems to enter the tiny shop after while the old man and I haggle over a couple of small red josses, but I could not say with any certainty whether with him it was merely a question of their price, or a fear that his gods would not appreciate becoming the possession of a foreign devil. In the end I secure them for \$1 the pair. The maker stands out for \$1.10 but I walk off with my josses, and though the crowd follows us, they fail to overtake the car and I reflect that doubtless I have paid the double of the value of the gowgaws.

MORE WAR GIFTS.

Twelve Parcels from Hongkong and Swatow.

This week the following articles have been sent home by the women of Hongkong (including "Our Little Bit Workers Society, Kowloon") and Swatow:—Six parcels to Colonel Gordon Hall, R.A.M.C. 19th General Hospital, Alexandria, containing 37 pairs of mittens, 20 pairs of socks, six woollen waistcoats, 19 mufflers, one body belt, one cap, 10 suits of pyjamas, three shirts, seven pairs of gloves, nine writing pads, 200 envelopes and 16 tins of dry ginger; also one parcel containing 18 children's caps and sweaters, two mufflers and two pairs of mittens to Mrs. Eden, Jacksonville Work Society, 94, Marlborough Mansions, West Hampstead, N.W., to forward to Belgium. There have also been despatched two parcels, containing children's clothes, to Miss Douglas, Children's Aid Society, 9, South Molton Street, W.; two parcels containing women's and children's clothes (some kindly sent by Messrs. Fairall and Co.) to Miss Vivian, the Marine Hotel, 52, Herbert Street, Hoxton, N.; and one parcel containing clothes for soldiers to Miss Tucker, Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, The Institute, Mansfield Street, Haggerston, N.E.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

January	Tons	142
1	137	
2	135	
3	127	
4	135	
5	128	
6	139	
7	132	
8	138	
9	150	
10	133	
11	248	
12	237	
13	255	
14	235	
15	209	
16	183	
17	198	
18	198	
19	183	
20	183	

Total to 20th inst. 3,442

Daily average 172.10

josses, but I could not say with any certainty whether with him it was merely a question of their price, or a fear that his gods would not appreciate becoming the possession of a foreign devil. In the end I secure them for \$1 the pair. The maker stands out for \$1.10 but I walk off with my josses, and though the crowd follows us, they fail to overtake the car and I reflect that doubtless I have paid the double of the value of the gowgaws.

Aberdeen, though known by name to many visitors to Hongkong, is not one of its show places. Usually one merely passes through it on one's way to Deep Water Bay. But pretty as is the drive by motor to this much frequented spot, by far the most agreeable way is to go by launch. East Stonecutter Island, past Green Island, bear to the left, then suddenly you see the little village nestling in its cove shelter. Don't however land there, but continue to Deep Water Bay, passing Loch Lomond on the way. Then you may stifle at the Golf Club House, and if you will, you may play the noble game on a course about in by lofty jangleled hills. This spot is best visited earlier in the year when bathing parties are in vogue, for both Deep Water Bay and Repulse Bay, a little farther on, offer tempting facilities for such recreation. So romantic and fascinating indeed are these bays that it is scarcely any wonder to hear how much young Hongkongers regret, since the outbreak of war, this restriction placed upon all moonlight bathing parties.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SOME OF OUR BY-PRODUCTS AND SPECIALITIES.

CORNEB BEEF, CORNEB PORK,
VARIETY OF SAUSAGES
PRESSED BEEF, CLOKEB HAM,
DRIPPING, LARD,
CORNEB TONGUES, SMOKED TONGUES,
PORK PIES, GAME PIES.

WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR QUALITY.

ARMED ROBBERY AT WEST POINT.

A Chinese salt fish dealer, of Des Voeux Road, West Point, has reported to the Police that last evening about 8.15 o'clock he was in his shop, in company with four other men, when a number of robbers entered the shop, under threats, forced them into a back room, after which they proceeded to loot the house. In all, they stole \$400 in money and jewellery, and then made off. None of the occupants were injured, and no alarm was raised by them.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per A.S. Abasco from Singapore on Jan. 21.
Ellis Mr. Payne
Per A.S. Sardinia from Bombay etc. on Jan. 21.
Bernard Mr. W. Locashevich Mr. Y.
Briarley Mr. J. W. Lory Mr. Conrad
Carter Mr. F. B. Morris Mr. A. J.
Cave Miss. O'Brien Mr. G. C.
Cave Miss. O'Brien Mr. G. C.
Ferry Mr. S. Pountney Mr. & Mrs.
Greenway Mr. M. Radford Mr. & Mrs.
Graham Mr. H. B. Benara Rev. V.
Hemans Mr. P. C. Rivecourt Mr. W. H.
Lester Mr. P. C. Russell Mr. J. Y.
Lester Mr. M. Spalato Mr. A. E.
Jackson Mrs. Stewart Mr. & Mrs.
Johnson Mr. Ch. Wastane Mr. & Mrs.
Trenkwater Mr. Wignall Mr. & Mrs.
Kings Mr. G. F. Wooster Mr. G. E.

VIOLENT METHODS.

Are necessary to conquer that bitter enemy of civilization Rheumatism. All its forms, including Rheumatic Gout, can be cured permanently, safely and inexpensively by Little's Oriental Balm. No matter how much pain your Rheumatism is causing you. No matter if you have tried a dozen oils, ointments and embrocations without material relief. Here is a remedy that gets down to business at once, and knocks out every vestige of pain. It is the only thing you can depend upon with certainty. It never disappoints. Helpless cripples have left the hospital with their last hope gone. Skeptically they tried LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. Got relief and final cure. What the medicine did for them, it will do for you. Don't let another day pass without it. Sold at Rs. 1 per bottle.

Agents for Hongkong.
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.

TODAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

BOXING.

Subject to sufficient entries being received, an Amateur Boxing Competition open to Hongkong will be held in the Gymnasium of the V.R.C. on Friday, February 25th.
Conditions: (a) 3 two-minute rounds. If undecided an extra round of one minute.
(b) In 3 weights: 118 lbs. 132 lbs. and 146 lbs.
(c) Competitors weigh in at V.R.C. on night of February 24th.
Entries Stating weight to be addressed to J. Deakin Esq. c/o V.R.C. before February 15th. No Entrance Fee.
No Competition if less than 18 entries.
The Committee reserve the right to refuse entries.

TODAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS. WANTED.

WANTED.—General Assistant for Import and Export business. Apply to P. O. Box 250, stating terms and qualifications.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Members are reminded that Entries for the forthcoming Races close to-morrow, Saturday, 2nd January instant.
It is requested that all Entries may be sent to the Undersigned at the Jockey Club Office before 4 p.m.

By Order
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer "KNIGHT COMPANION" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hok's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 20th Jan. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday or Friday between the hours of 4.45 a.m. and noon.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th January will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 9th Feb. or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1916.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees per Co's steamer "ATREUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hok's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 21st January.

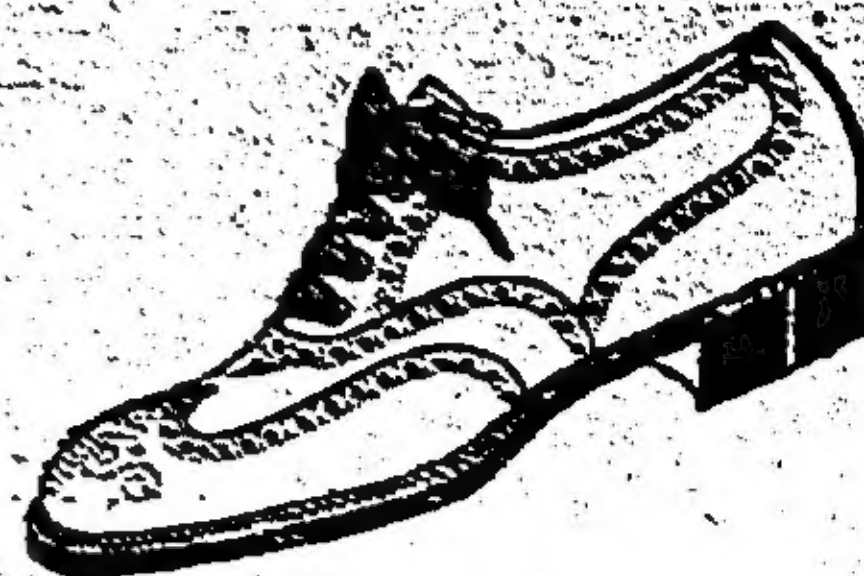
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th January will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 14th February; or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1916.



BLACK and TAN

BROGAN SHOES

Smart in Appearance, with the Practical Advantage of freedom and Comfort.

MACKINTOSH

& CO. LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists

16, DES VOEUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

Telephone 346.

ANNUAL WINTER SALE

NOW PROCEEDING

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

A Clearance of all odd Pairs of Shoes, Evening Gowns, Wraps, Coats, Costumes, Millinery, Tweeds and Silk Taffetas at Greatly reduced prices.



NEW COLUMBIA DANCE RECORDS

JUST RECEIVED

		(ONE OR TWO STEP)	PRINCE'S HALL
A1307	TOO MUCH MUSTARD, ON THE MISSISSIPPI.		
A5532	INTERNATIONAL RAG. HIGH JINKS.	(HESITATION WALTZ)	
A5531	PUPPCHEN. Y COMO LE VA.	(ONE OR TWO STEP) TANGO	
A1458	HED HAVE TO GET OUT. TRES CHIC.	(ONE OR TWO STEP)	
A5541	HUNGARIAN RAG. HEART O' MINE.	(HESITAT WALTZ)	
A5525	DREAMING. ISLE D'AMOUR.		
1942	EIGHTSOME REEL-ACCORDEON. HORN PIPE.		

ETC. ETC.

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

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THE DISTILLERS COMPANY'S DRY AND OLD TOM LONDON GINS



THE "SHIELD" TRADE MARK

SOLE AGENTS

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Tel. No. 153 8, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	Date	Time
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat.	22nd Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choyang	Sun.	23rd Jan. at 4 light
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Tues.	25th Jan. at 4 light
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Tues.	25th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SPORE Pang & Calcutta	Chungang	Wed.	26th Jan. at 3 p.m.
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Lotsang	Thur.	27th Jan. at 8 a.m.
SPORE, Pang & Calcutta	Onsang	Sat.	29th Jan. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat.	29th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SPORE, Pang & Calcutta	Namsang	Tues.	1st Feb. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsang" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji, returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A fully qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei. Taking cargo on Through bills of Lading to Kadrat, Lanad, Davao, Simporia, Tawao, Usakani, Jernelton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.



R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. Subject to change without Notice.

HOMEWARD.

For Steamers Date of Departure

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates. For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. Agents.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Agents.

THE AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

THE Steamship.

For freight and further particulars apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1916.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London & Marseilles via Ports	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	27, Jan.
London via Ports	Kashmir	P. & O.	28, Jan.
Marseilles via S. & Ports	P. Thomas	P. & O.	29, Jan.
London via Ports	Nellora	P. & O.	5, Feb.
Genoa	Glenlogan	T. & Co.	9, Feb.
London & Marseilles via Ports	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	10, Feb.
London & Ports	Kansas	B. L. Ltd.	15, Feb.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via S. & Japan etc.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	25, Jan.
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle etc.	Awa M.	N. Y. K.	25, Jan.
New York via Cape	Skipton C.	D. & Co.	29, Jan.
Vancouver	E. of Japan	G. P. R.	2, Feb.
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle	S. Yoko M.	N. Y. K.	2, Feb.
San Francisco via S. & Japan etc.	Persia M.	T. K. K.	3, Feb.
San Francisco	Tjondari	J. C. J. L.	17, Feb.
San Francisco	C. M. S. S.	C. M. S. S.	2, Feb.
San Francisco	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	15, Feb.
Vancouver	Montezuma	C. P. R.	16, Feb.
San Francisco via S. & Japan etc.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	23, Feb.
New York via Cape	Egremont C.	D. & Co.	Feb.
San Francisco via S. & Japan etc.	Dairen M.	T. K. K.	3, Mar.
San Francisco via S. & Japan etc.	Anjo M.	T. K. K.	10, Mar.
San Francisco	Karimoen	J. C. J. L.	13, Mar.
San Francisco via S. & Japan etc.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	14, Mar.
San Francisco	E. of Russia	C. P. R.	23, Mar.
Vancouver	S. of Japan	C. P. R.	5, Apr.
Vancouver	Tjimbang	J. C. J. L.	11, Apr.
San Francisco	China	C. M. S. S.	14, Apr.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	28, Jan.
Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	31, Jan.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Alki M.	N. Y. K.	15, Feb.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Aldenham	G. L. Co.	23, Feb.
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	28, Feb.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	14, Mar.
Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	15, Mar.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	22, Jan.
Swatow	Tjimbang	J. C. J. L.	27, Jan.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	23, Jan.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Japan	J. M. Co.	23, Jan.
Shanghai	Choyang	J. M. Co.	23, Jan.
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	24, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Andre L.	M. M.	24, Jan.
Batavia, Sourabaya etc.	Bani M.	D. & Co.	24, Jan.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Chunang	J. M. Co.	25, Jan.
Sandakan	Pinsang	J. M. Co.	25, Jan.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	25, Jan.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	25, Jan.
Manila and South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	25, Jan.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Miyazaki M.	N. Y. K.	25, Jan.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	25, Jan.
Shanghai	Hokuto M.	D. & Co.	26, Jan.
Hoilow and Haiphong	Lokang	J. M. Co.	27, Jan.
Singapore & Calcutta	Onseng	J. M. Co.	28, Jan.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haihong	D. L. & Co.	28, Jan.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	29, Jan.
Batavia	Tjimbang	J. C. J. L.	31, Jan.
Calcutta via Singapore etc.	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	1, Feb.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co.	1, Feb.
Kobe	Tjistikap	J. C. J. L.	1, Feb.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Namur	P. & O.	3, Feb.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Miyazaki M.	N. Y. K.	3, Feb.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	12, Feb.
Batavia, Sourabaya etc.	Borneo M.	D. & Co.	15, Feb.
Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Kiojien M.	D. & Co.	23, Feb.
Java	Tjimbang	J. C. J. L.	11, Mar.
Java	Karimoen	J. C. J. L.	13, Mar.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The T. K. K. s.s. AKYO MARU will leave Hongkong on March 10, 1916. The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO MARU will leave Hongkong on Tuesday the 15th February 1916 at noon.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN arrived at Kowloon on Wednesday the 19th Jan. at 2 p.m. and left Kowloon on Wednesday the 19th Jan. at 9 p.m. The C. P. R. s.s. MONTAGLE left Vancouver on Friday the 14th Jan. p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. JAPAN from Calcutta left Singapore on the 15th Jan. and may be expected here on or about the first inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Chiyo Maru, Jan. 22, 4.51 P. M. Boat 14th Jan. San Francisco 18th Dec. Gen. T. K. K. Tjimbang, Holland s.s. 1620. A. W. L. 16th Jan. Macassar, Super. Orie. Wakamatsu Maru, Jan. 22, 1.25. Yamakura Maru, 16th Jan. Wakamatsu, 16th Jan. Coal-B. H. 1st Jan. Coal-M. R. G. K. Himeji, Br. s.s. 1885. A. C. Kennedy 16th Jan. Sandakan, 16th Jan. Gen. J. M. & Co. Neri, Nov. s.s. 1674. Solberg, 17th Jan. Wakamatsu, 17th Jan. Coal-B. H. 1st Jan. Coal-M. R. G. K. Daiji Maru, Jan. 22, 8.30. T. Komaki, 18th Jan. Haiphong, 16th Jan. Coal-B. H. 1st Jan. Coal-M. R. G. K. Changsha, Br. s.s. 1433. F. C. Gamble, 18th Jan. Melbourne, General. B. & S. Yensang, Br. s.s. 1733. W. M. Macey, 18th Jan. Manila, 15th Jan. Gen. J. M. & Co. Wuhu, Br. s.s. 1522. Waka, 18th Jan. Swatow, 17th Jan. Ballast-B. H. 1st Jan. Hatan, Br. s.s. 1133. J. W. Evans, 18th Jan. Swatow, 17th Jan. Gen. J. M. & Co. D. L. & Co. Timga, Br. s.s. 1133. C. Cornhill, 19th Jan. Bangkok, 9th Jan. B. H. 1st Jan. Coal-B. H. 1st Jan. Coal-M. R. G. K. Tjimbang, Br. s.s. 4800. W. R. Wallace, 19th Jan. Yokohama, 16th Jan. Gen. J. M. & Co. B. & S. Pakhoi, Br. s.s. 1227. A. Tucker, 19th Jan. Hongkong, 16th Jan. Coal-B. H. 1st Jan. Coal-M. R. G. K. Daiji Maru, Japan, 24. L. Saito 20th Jan. Swatow, 19th Jan. General. O. S. K. Bombay Maru, Jan. 22, 3.15. Y. Kowayashi, 20th Jan. Kobe, 12th Jan. General. N. Y. K. Chiyo Maru, Cal. s.s. 1771. W. B. B. 18th Jan. Shanghai, 16th Jan. Gen. J. M. & Co. M. S. S. Co.

TO SAIL.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

The s.s.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"

will be despatched from Hongkong at noon on

WEDNESDAY 2nd February

FOR VANCOUVER via USUAL PORTS OF CALL.

For Passage-fares, freight-rates, etc., please apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK.

General Traffic Agent, Hongkong.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed. Findon Haddock, Kippers &c. ALEXANDRA CAVE.

VESSELS DUE.

Agents.	Vessel's Name.	Tonnage.	Date Due.	From.
B. & S.	Talhythius	10,324	Jan. 22	Manila
C. P. R.	E. of Japan		Jan. 22	Vancouver
N. Y. K.	Shidzuka Maru	12,500	Jan. 24	America
B. & S.	Oopack	3,883	Jan. 24	Batavia
N. Y. K.	Suwa Maru	21,000	Jan. 25	Yokohama
P. & O.	Kashmir	8,841	Jan. 27	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nellora	8,851	Jan. 27	Yokohama
P. & O.	Namur	6,694	Jan. 28	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Kamakura Maru	12,500	Jan. 29	Yokohama
G. L. & Co.	Aldenham	3,808	Jan. 30	Australia
N. Y. K.	Colombo Maru	8,700	Jan. 30	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nellora	8,851	Feb. 4	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nore	6,703	Feb. 5	Batavia
C. P. R.	Montezuma		Feb. 6	Vancouver
J. C. J. L.	Tjimbang		Feb. 7	Java
N. Y. K.	Asuta Maru		Feb. 9	Yokohama
P. & O.	Sardinia	6,374	Feb. 11	Yokohama
P. & O.	Nankin	6,553	Feb. 12	London
N. Y. K.	Aki Maru		Feb. 13	Seattle
N. Y. K.	Kitachi Maru		Feb. 13	Yokohama
P. & O.	Mongara	8,250	Feb. 14	Yokohama
T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru		Feb. 15	San Francisco
N. Y. K.	Tango Maru		Feb. 16	Australia
T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	11,000	Feb. 19	San Francisco
P. & O.			Feb. 19	London
G. L. & Co.	St. Albans		Feb. 20	Australia
B. & S.	Taiyuan		Feb. 20	Australia
P. & O.	Namur	6,701	Feb. 24	Yokohama
P. & O.	Novara	6,850	Feb. 26	London
N. Y. K.	Tamba Maru		Feb. 27	Seattle
T. Y. K.	Anjo Maru	18,500	Mar. 1	Seattle
N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru		Mar. 6	San Fr.
J. C. J. L.	Karimoen		Mar. 6	Java
N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru		Mar. 11	Australia
N. Y. K.	Tango Maru		Mar. 13	Yokohama
J. C. J. L.	Tjimbang		Apr. 7	Java

TO SAIL.

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE.

Regular Monthly Service between

JAVA, MAKASSAR, MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Sailing Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	From	Expected	Will Leave	For
Tjimbang	JAVA 7th Feb. 1916	11th Feb. 1916	11th Feb. 1916	San Frisco.
Karimoen	JAVA 9th Mar.	13th Mar.	13th Mar.	do
Tjimbang	JAVA 7th Apr.	11th Apr.	11th Apr.	do
Arakan	JAVA 8th May	12th May	12th May	do

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE. Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Building

TO SAIL.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

The s.s.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"

will be despatched from Hongkong at noon on

WEDNESDAY 2nd February

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D. W. CRADDOCK.

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Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed. Findon Haddock, Kippers &c. ALEXANDRA CAVE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE. HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

For NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL OR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The s.s. "SKIPTON CASTLE,"

sailing hence on or about the 28th January 1916.

For NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL OR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

The s.s. "EGREMONT CASTLE,"

sailing hence about end of February 1916.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1916.

Agents.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Western.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

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ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	BREADTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP
DOCK NO. 1	100	20	10	10
DOCK NO. 2	100	20	10	10
DOCK NO. 3	100	20	10	10
DOCK NO. 4	100	20	10	10
DOCK NO. 5	100	20	10	10
DOCK NO. 6	100	20	10	10
DOCK NO. 7	100	20	10	10
DOCK NO. 8	100	20	10	10
DOCK NO. 9	100	20	10	10
DOCK NO. 10	100	20	10	10

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.

Telephone No. 1 M.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.S. M.N. Kowloon Dock Hongkong.

NOTICES.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price.—

"COMET."

\$5.45 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$5.65 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road Central

(2 blocks West of Cent. Market)

KWONG YUEN,

91 Des Voeux Road, West

G.  R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Hongkong 9th. July, 1915.

MEE CHEUNG,
PHOTOGRAPH

FLOOD PICTURES

of
CANTON, SHAMEEN,

WEST RIVER

AND
VARIOUS DISTRICTS

NOW ON SALE

Hongkong, 18th July, 1915.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF
CLUB.

Provided that sufficient entries are forthcoming the British Section of the Kowloon Canton Railway have kindly offered to present a Cup for a Ladies Singles match play competition under handicap to be played over the Fan Ling course on days other than Saturdays Sundays and public holidays.

Entries should be sent in writing to the undersigned and will be received up to the 18th inst.

T. W. HILL,
Acting Hon. Secretary.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.

Factory at Yuenai

OFFICE: No. 36, Des Voeux Road, W. Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

We are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Ginger are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to be business and sanitary arrangements.

HIMROD'S

Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your cough or asthma may be suffering from—whether ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, OR ORDINARY COUGH—Himrod's will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.

CURE FOR ASTHMA

Don't forget: after the Show, Serpents and Light Refreshments at ALEXANDRA CAFE. Open till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

DE VILLIERS

ILLUSIONIST.

With his Company of Song, Dance and Musical Artists, Tableau Vivants, etc.

MOVING THEATRE
KOWLOON.

NEXT TO POST-OFFICE.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

AT 9.15 p.m.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22

TWO PERFORMANCES.

5 and 9.15 p.m.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 23

TWO PERFORMANCES.

At 6 and 7.15 p.m.

All performances:—2 solid hours entertainment.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Evening 9.15 p.m.		Matinees 5 or 6 p.m.	
1st Class	\$1.50	1st Class	\$1.00
2nd	1.00	2nd	70
3rd	.50	3rd	.40
Gallery (Asiatics only)	.20	Gallery (Asiatics only)	.15

Children under 10 years of age—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform—Half Prices to 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class only.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

The Great Pathe Masterpiece in 5 parts. Featuring the Famous Child Actress Marie Fromet, of "LES MISERABLES" Fame.

"THE PRICE OF DISCIPLINE."

and

"PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE"

"THE FANTASTIC UMBRELLA."

"IN THE WOOD OF MORTAIN."

"MIKE THE HOUSE MAID."

NOTICES.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.

PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUMBULL cycle car and the NEW COMET motor Cycles.

KOWLOON BRANCH, 26, NATHAN ROAD

TEL. 482

PROPRIETOR C. LAUBERTSEN. Tel. 482

DURESCO

The COLOURWASH which
which lasts ten times longer.

STOCKS FROM

ALEX ROSS & CO.,
MACHINERY DEPT.

SOLE AGENTS FOR "DURESCO" THE DURABLE

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915.
BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Moi Lung Pa	lb.	19
"Prime Cut"	"	21
"Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	19
"Roast—Shiu	"	19
"Roast—Ngau Lam	"	17
"Soup—Tong Yuk	"	15
"Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	20
"do—Sirloin—Ngau Lam	"	30
"Sausages—Ngau Cheung	"	24
Bollock's Brains—No	per set	10
"Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
"do—corned—Ham Ngau Li	"	60
"Head—Ngau Tau	"	\$1.00
"Heart—Ngau Sam	"	14
"Hump, Salt—Ngau Kim	"	20
"Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	11
"Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	"	18
"Tail—Ngau Mei	"	13
"Liver—Ngau Kon	"	13
"Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	"	8
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tan-kaik	set	\$1.08
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	"	25
"Leg—Yeung Pei	"	25
"Shoulder—Yeung Shan	"	24
"Saddle—"	"	27
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chang	"	27
"Brains—Chu No	per set	24
"Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	13
"Fry—Chu Chap	"	15
"Head—Chu Tan	"	16
"Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
"Kidneys—Chu Yiu	"	18
"Liver—Chu Kon	"	18
Pork Chop—Chu Pui Kwat	"	24
"Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	"	28
"Leg—Chu Pei	"	28
"Fat or Lard—Chu Yan	"	29
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tan Keuk	set	60
"Heart—Yeung Sam	"	8
"Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	"	18
"Liver—Yeung Kon	"	18
Sucking Pigs to order—Chu Tsi	"	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ny a Yao	"	21
"Mutton—Shang Yeung Yan	"	26
Veal—Ngau Tsi Yuk	"	19
"Sausages—Ngau Tsi Cheung	"	20
Lard—Chu Yan	"	20

POULTRY:

Chicken—Kai Tsi	lb.	35
Ostrich, Large, Small—Sin Kai	"	34
Ducks—Ap	"	32
Doves—Pan Ksu	"	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
"(fresh)"	"	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
"Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	"	30
Geese—Ngo	"	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
"Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	"	25
Snipe—Sha Tsi	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
"Hen—Na	"	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	"	75
Quail—Om Chum	"	25
Partridges—Che Ku	"	65

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	16
Bream—Pin Yu	"	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	"	15
Carp—Li Yu	"	20
Catfish—Chi Yu	"	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	"	14
Crabs—Hoi	"	26
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	"	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	"	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	"	13
Dog Fish—Tui To Sha	"	16
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	"	13
"Fresh water—Tun Sui Yu	"	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	"	33
Garoupa—Shek Pan	"	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	"	16
Herring—Tao Pak	"	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	"	18
Loach—Wu Yu	"	26
Lobsters—Long Ha	"	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	"	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	"	32
Walllet—Chai Yu	"	15
Oysters—Shang Ho	"	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	"	19
Perch—Tao Lo	"	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	"	16
Pisces—Pan Yu	"	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chang	"	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chang	"	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	"	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	"	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kung	"	15
Roach—Chun Yu	"	12
Salmon—Ma Yu	"	30
Shark—Sha Yu	"	7
Shrimp—Po Yu	"	8
Shrimps—Ha	"	25
Skipper—Lap Yu	"	28
Sole—Tat Sha Yu	"	16
Tench—Wan Yu	"	18
Turbot—Cho How Yu	"	18
Turbot, small, fresh water—Kau Yu	"	60

FROGS.

Almonds—Hong Yan	lb.	35
Apples—California—Kam Shan Ping Kuo	"	18
"(Chinese)—Tin Chai Ping Kuo	"	18

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heng Chin lb.	3
"(brides), Macao—San Heng Chin	1
Cassia, Chinese—Fong Lut	12
Cassia, Young To	12
Coccoloba—Ye Tso	12
Grapes—Po Tai Tso	12
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	10
"America—Kam Shan Ling Mung	10
Lichies Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	12
"Fresh	12
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	5
"Sweet	5
Pears, (American)—Kun San Shoot Lay	18
"(Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	10
Plantain—Fa Shang	10
Plantain—Tat Chin	10
Pumpkins—Swatow, Hung Lai	14
Pumpkins, Siam—Chim Lo Yan	14
Walnuts—Hoop To	15
"Green—Seng Hop Tso	15
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each

VEGETABLES, etc.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb.	8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moo Pin Tan	"	8
"(French), Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	"	8
"Sprout—Ah Choi	"	8
"Long—Tao Kok	"	10
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each	8
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	"	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuan Kwa	"	8
"Red—Hung Ke	"	8
Cabbages, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsoi	lb.	18
Cabbages, Shanghai—Ye Tsoi	"	18
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	"	14
Carrots—Kam Shun	"	15
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	"	8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chin	"	25
"Red—Hung Fa Chin	"	10
"Green—Ching Lap Chin	"	10
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	"	8
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic—Sun Tsi	lb.	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tso Keung	"	6
"old—Lo Keung	"	9
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Luk Kan	"	19
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each	1
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsoi	"	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb.	6
"Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	"	3
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	"	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam San Hong Kwa	each	1
Okra	lb.	8
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	"	8
"Green—Shang Chong	"	7
"Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tan	"	6
Parsley—Kun Tsoi	lb.	8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb.	8
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shun	"	3
"Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shun Tsoi	"	3
"Japan—Yut Pan Shun Tsoi	"	3
"American—Fa Ki Shun Tsoi	"	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	"	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsoi	"	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	"	5
Sage—Tao So	"	8
Shallots—Kon Chong Tau	"	8
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	"	5
Tomatoes—Kau Ke	"	6
Taro—Wu Tan	"	6
Turnips Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	"	4
"English—Yeung Lo Pak	"	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chi Kwa	"	4
"(American)—Kam San Shun Kwa	"	4
Water Cress—Kai Yeung Tsoi	"	12
Lily root—Lin Ngau	"	8
Yams—Ta Shun	"	6
English—Yeung Kan Choi	"	1
Tau	"	1

生口

Chicken—Kai Tsi	lb.	35
Ostrich, Large, Small—Sin Kai	"	34
Ducks—Ap	"	32
Doves—Pan Ksu	"	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
"(fresh)"	"	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
"Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	"	30
Geese—Ngo	"	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
"Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	"	25
Snipe—Sha Tsi	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
"Hen—Na	"	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	"	75
Quail—Om Chum	"	25
Partridges—Che Ku	"	65

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—	
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	\$4.50
per lb.	10
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	4.00
per lb.	8
(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	3.50
per lb.	7
2. Tinned Milk:—	
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	35
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin (13 oz.)	25
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin	35
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin	33
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	20
3. Sugar:—	
Cane, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin	1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb.	14
Granulated, per lb.	14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.	13
No. 2	12
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	
4. Frozen Meat:—	
The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company, Wyndham Street.]	
5. Market Produce:—(See above)	
6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.	

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount or ordinary charges, payment for all articles of food not exceeding in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in the Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above schedule) shall if made in a single sum be subject to a 15 per cent discount.

菓子

Almonds—Hong Yan	lb.	35
Apples—California—Kam Shan Ping Kuo	"	18
"(Chinese)—Tin Chai Ping Kuo	"	18

COMMERCIAL.

Cotton in China.

The development of the cotton industry in China has of late received much attention from Mr. Chou Tez chi the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, who has delegated a number of experts to make investigations into the conditions of the various cotton producing districts. According to the latest report from the Ministry, the cotton growing districts in the Hooan and Shantung provinces extend to more than 15,000,000 mou, while in the provinces of Szechuan, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Hupeh, and Chekiang, the areas aggregate 11,000,000 mou. The grand total of the cotton growing areas in China is 27,500,000 mou with an output of some 1,350,500 piculs of clean cotton every year.

A Chinese Soda Factory.

The Chinese Minister of Agriculture and Commerce some time ago proposed the establishment of a large soda factory on account of all the soda used in China being imported from foreign countries, but owing to lack of funds, the project had to be dropped. The Minister now considers, says the *Peking Daily News*, that as the use of soda is so large for its purchase is sending the country of silver which could be kept in Chinese hands, he has decided to appropriate sufficient funds from a certain source as the initial capital for opening this industry. Officials have already been appointed to investigate the conditions in the provinces, in preparation of opening up the necessary works in Hankow. It is expected that work will commence next April.—P. & T. Times.

Banking in Siam.

It is extremely satisfactory says the *Siam Observer*, to know that the affairs of the bankrupt Chino-Siam Bank has been skillfully conducted by the officials who have had charge of the same. It is only when one has read the report of the Siam Commercial Bank and the Chairman's remarks at the general meeting held last week that some idea can be formed of the great efforts made to collect the assets. It is rather a compliment to those who handled the re-construction of the Siam Commercial Bank that their estimate of the recoveries from the bankruptcy in the case of the debt to that Bank has so far proved to be so near the mark, that the estimate of Tca. 1,620,000 has fallen short only by some Tca. 160,000, which sum it is certain will yet be recovered and something more also. While re-construction estimates as a general rule err on the side of exaggerating probable assets in this instance the reverse has been the case. These good results obtained by the bankruptcy officials has helped to raise the position of the newly constructed Siam Commercial Bank, so that it might be safely said that this Bank is now resting on a safe and sure foundation. Great credit is due to the Manager and staff and the capable Board of Directors that the Bank has been able in the beginning of its new career to declare, say dividend at all. It has declared a dividend on the first half of the year 1915 ending September 30, at the rate of five per centum per annum and the news must have been received by old and new shareholders with much satisfaction. It is also a source of pleasure for us to know that this Bank having survived what would have meant disaster to many another similar concern, has been able to rise triumphant out of the chaos and confusion of two years ago. The mushroom banks that sometime back burst into the light of day engineered by all manner of individuals have now all gone to the wall and let us hope that the Siam Commercial Bank under its present careful management will continue to produce results fully satisfactory to its shareholders and be, as a Bank of this nature should be, not merely a successful exchange Bank but also one which will stand by the farmer or agriculturalist in his time of need.

SHARE REPORT.
COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK	To-day's Closing Price	Number of Shares	Per Paid Value Up	1914		1915		Last Dividend and Date
				Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	
				14th May.	14th May.	14th May.	14th May.	
Banks.								
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$815 1/2	120,000	\$125	all	\$35	July.	700	Oct. 845 x div. 790 c. div. { \$2 3/4 at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1 1/2 year 30/5/15
Marine Insurance.								
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	\$415	10,000	\$250	50	350	Dec.	305	Oct. 425 350 { Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$182 1/2	10,000	\$15	\$5	145	May	133	Jan. 180 160 { Final of 12 1/2 p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1914.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$312 1/2	12,400	\$250	100	84 1/2	April	700	Oct. 497 1/2 \$855 { Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914.
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$265	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	192 1/2	Jan. 270 225 { Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914.
Fire Insurance.								
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$152	20,000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct. 152 130 { \$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$410	8,000	\$250	50	395	Feb.	363	April 420 385 { \$27 for 1913
Shipping.								
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$117	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27 1/2	Nov. 118 45 { \$4 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$20 1/2	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2	Jan.	22	Dec. 23 19 { Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31.12.14.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	Combined \$179 Navigation Co. Deferred \$127 Preferred \$53	60,000	\$5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept. 182 96 { 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1914. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1913. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1912. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1911. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1910. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1909. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1908. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1907. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1906. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1905. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1904. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1903. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1902. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1901. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1900. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1899. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1898. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1897. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1896. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1895. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1894. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1893. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1892. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1891. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1890. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1889. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1888. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1887. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1886. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1885. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1884. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1883. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1882. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1881. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1880. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1879. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1878. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1877. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1876. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1875. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1874. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1873. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1872. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1871. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1870. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1869. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1868. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1867. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1866. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1865. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1864. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1863. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1862. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1861. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1860. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1859. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1858. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1857. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1856. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1855. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1854. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1853. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1852. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1851. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1850. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1849. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1848. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1847. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1846. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1845. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1844. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1843. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1842. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1841. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1840. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1839. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1838. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1837. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1836. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1835. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1834. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1833. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1832. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1831. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1830. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1829. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1828. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1827. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1826. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1825. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1824. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1823. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1822. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1821. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1820. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1819. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1818. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1817. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1816. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1815. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1814. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1813. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1812. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1811. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 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on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1788. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1787. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1786. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1785. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1784. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1783. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1782. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1781. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1780. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1779. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1778. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1777. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1776. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1775. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1774. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1773. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1772. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1771. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1770. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1769. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1768. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 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for year 1661. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1660. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1659. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1658. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1657. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1656. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1655. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1654. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1653. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1652. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1651. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1650. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1649. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1648. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1647. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1646. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1645. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1644. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1643. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1642. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1641. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1640. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1639. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1638. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1637. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1636. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1635. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1634. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1633. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1632. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1631. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1630. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1629. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1628. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1627. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1626. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1625. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1624. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1623. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1622. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1621. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1620. 5 p.c. on p.a. & 3 p.c. on d.a. for year 1619. 5 p.c. 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